THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

FEBRUARY 27, 1862.			FEBRUARY 27, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
32½	40	41½	45	61	61
WIND.			WIND.		
NW	NWNW	W by N	SW	SSW	WSW.

MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday, at noon, an adjourned meeting of the Woman's Central Relief Association of the United States Sanitary Commission, was held in the Agricultural rooms, southwest corner of Broad and Walnut. The attendance was very good, and the interest manifested deep and sincere. Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., president of the Sanitary Commission, inaugurated the proceedings with an address. He remarked upon the quantity of serviceable work which Philadelphia had performed in behalf of the soldiers. But the hospitals which hitherto had claimed their aid represented but in a small degree the soldiers who all over the country claimed an equal amount of aid. Our soldiers in the field are very remote from watchful friends, who might reach them through their own immediate exertions, or through the establishment of agencies. That very large class removed from the supervision of State and local committees claim immediate attention.

In this need, therefore, Philadelphia is called on to sustain, through the Sanitary Commission, that very large class *remote* from the opportunities of enjoying individual care of friends. Great reservoirs, at certain central points, into which contributions from all the loyal States might be poured, should, of necessity, be established, in connection with an organization so arranged as to find itself at every point where aid is necessary. It is our special duty to be at these outposts and neglected places. From the neighborhood of Vicksburg great cries of suffering are reported to have come up. At Baton Rouge, a medical agent and two assistants, and provisions worth $50,000, had been established, to relieve the army at Baton Rouge. In like manner, the sufferings said to prevail at Vicksburg are not altogether true. It was due very much to the secretary of the Sanitary Commission that it had been brought to its present prosperous administration.

If this costly machinery, imported to meet the wants of the soldier, is to be continued, it can only be done by an increase of zeal and patriotism by the ladies throughout the country. Some aid from every one of our churches is absolutely necessary. A certain percentage of all done in any church should be devoted to the Sanitary Commission, as a representative of the wants of the Federal soldier. If the churches of the city can thus be united, the flame will spread throughout the State, and the beneficence of every town and hamlet throughout that State shall be directed to the benefit of the national soldier. The Government, the Medical Department, the army generals, know this, and pray that it may meet with the support and confidence of the people, and endeavors to the good are blessed by Divine Providence. The confidence extended toward the Sanitary Commission is continually increasing. There is always in the treasury a fair supply, but there should be far more and more needed. It might easily happen that $20,000 might be expended in three days on a single battle-field. To meet these emergencies requires constant forethought and constant supplies. To have the co-operation of the people, and to have spread among them the love of the soldier as a Federal soldier, was infinitely desirable. California, unable to send her soldiers, has done something toward the aid of those in the field. She has sent her money. Her fortunes, according to the counsel of the Government, were placed into the hands of the Sanitary Commission, and amounted to $500,000. Compared with this, $200,000 more have been contributed by the cities of the country. The ladies have contributed $3,000,000 in supplies, in works of sewing and knitting. If now these supplies should cease, the Sanitary Commission would become bankrupt in a single month. While the ladies thus contribute, they, at the same time, pour balm into the soldiers' hearts, and weave together the sympathies and affections of the whole land. At a time like this, one of the country's sons, sending a lovely and enviable contribution to the national cause, was unanimous in some quarter the overwhelming conviction of war; war which, in itself, is a nest of abominations.

The women of the country have the custody of all dear to them in the battle-field. The success of the efforts necessary depends much upon the method of business to be proceeded with. The plan adopted in other cities will be suggested here.

The meeting then proceeded to business. Charles J. Stille, Esq., was unanimously chosen presiding officer, and Mr. R. M. Lewis secretary. The election of officers resulted in Caleb Cope, Esq., being chosen president and treasurer, and R. M. Lewis, Esq., secretary. The articles of organization read as follows:

I. The name of this association shall be the "Women's Pennsylvania Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission."

II. The object is the collection and distribution of hospital supplies in aid of the sick and wounded of the army and navy of the United States.

III. The supplies shall be distributed under the name of the United States Sanitary Commission.

IV. The Association shall be governed by a board of managers, consisting of forty-three members. New members may be added, organizations accepted, and associate managers appointed at any of the regular meetings of the Board.

V. The Board of Managers shall appoint three committees, to be severally called the Financial, the Executive, and the Special Relief Committee. The Board shall meet monthly. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business. A special meeting may be called by any five members.

VI. The Financial Committee shall consist of eighteen members. It shall appoint its own chairman, and appoint ways and means for obtaining funds to meet the expenses of the Association and for the purchase of hospital supplies. All funds collected by the auxiliary associations shall be deposited with the Treasurer, who shall monthly report to the Board of the receipts and expenditures of the same. Should any funds be left in the hands of the Treasurer, at the close of the war, they shall be given to the existing charities in the city, according to the will and appointment of the existing board of managers.

VII. The executive committee shall consist of sixteen members. It shall appoint its own chairman and make a monthly report to the board of managers. Its duties shall be to diffuse all necessary information to keep the women of the country apprised of the best direction their industry can take—to superintend the reception, unpacking, stamping, sorting, repairing, and transfer of stores, and to devise ways and means for improving the usefulness of the association.

VIII. The special relief committee shall consist of eight members. Its duties shall be to assist discharged soldiers, to draw their pay for them, and, when the paymaster is out of funds, to obtain transportation from the quartermaster, and to advance whatever funds may be necessary.

IX. The associate managers and the officers of the auxiliary societies shall be invited to attend the regular monthly meetings of the board.

X. The constitution or articles of organization may be altered by a vote of two-thirds present at a meeting called for the purpose, a fortnight's notice having been given.

FRIGHTFUL COLLISION ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—About half past one o'clock yesterday morning a frightful collision occurred on the Camden and Amboy railroad, which, strange to relate, did not result in the loss of life, although a number of persons were very badly injured. It seems that the train which left the Kensington depot at a quarter past eleven o'clock on Thursday night reached Princeton about fifteen minutes past time, and went upon the turnout. The train was an unusually long one, and but one-third of it had got upon the sidling, when the express train, which left New York at half past eleven o'clock came along.

The point at which the trains should have met was at Kingston, a short distance above Princeton, but both trains were behind time, and the down train continued on to Princeton, which point it reached just as the up-train was going upon the turnout. The engineer, on seeing the danger, put on the brakes, and it was going at the rate of seven miles an hour when the locomotive took place. The fog was very dense, and neither engineer could see the approaching train in time to avert the catastrophe.

The locomotive of the down-train first struck the water car, throwing it over upon the side and off the track. The second car was next struck; one end was knocked off of it and every seat was demolished. This car was full of passengers, every seat being occupied, and it is a marvel they escaped with their lives. No one was killed, but a number of the passengers were more or less hurt. In the other cars in the train no hurts more serious than bruises were sustained.

The engine of the down-train, together with the tender and forward baggage car, was thrown into the canal, which contained but little if any water. The remainder of the cars continued upon the track. The engineer stuck to the locomotive and tender, and went into the canal with the wreck. They both escaped unhurt. None of the passengers on the down-train received any injury.

A great deal of confusion and consternation prevailed at the time of the disaster, and it was not a little increased by the fog and darkness. The wounded persons were removed to the hotel, at Princeton as soon as possible, and medical aid was procured for them. Several, who were slightly hurt, were enabled to proceed to New York on the train, which was not long delayed by the accident.

But six persons were too much hurt to be able to proceed on their journey and remained at the Princeton hotel for medical treatment. Their injuries are believed to be not serious, and it is thought they will be able to be moved in a day or two. Among those who were hurt were three men who were in the uniform of soldiers.

The passengers who were upon the train coming south were unable to come directly through in consequence of the accident. They left Princeton at 7.40 yesterday morning, and did not reach the Kensington depot until 10 o'clock, about seven hours after time.

The track was not cleared of the obstructions upon it until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when the trains commenced running as usual.

The obstructions to the road resulting from the accident caused a delay in the mails and the receipt of the morning papers from New York.

AWARD OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—The following contracts for "bootees" have just been awarded at the army clothing and equipage office, in this city. The articles are to be delivered in the following proportion of sizes: No. 5, 22 pcs.; No. 6, 48 pcs.; No. 7, 46 pcs. to the 100. All the awards were for "sewed" work. Those marked with a star (*) for *machine* sewed:

Bid.	Name.	Prs.	Price.
72.	Harmer & Co., Philadelphia	5,000	$1.99*
54.	H. T. Bissex, Philadelphia	165	2.00
72.	Harmer & Co., Philadelphia	5,000	2.04*
36.	L. Dickerman, Philadelphia	283	2.05
72.	Harmer & Co., Philadelphia	5,000	2.05
do.	do. do.	10,000	2.07*
47.	Levick & Rasin, Philadelphia	5,000	2.08
63.	R. E. Marple, Marlton, N. J	3,000	2.09
68.	Webster & Co., Boston	2,000	2.09
72.	Harmer & Co., Philadelphia	25,000	2.09*
42.	W. T. Hellerman, Philadelphia	500	2.10
68.	Webster & Co., Boston	2,000	2.11
67.	E. McLaughlin, Philadelphia	5,000	2.12
76.	Howes, Hyatt, & Co., New York	15,000	2.12½
47.	Levick & Rasin, Philadelphia	5,000	2.13
37.	C. H. Williamson, Media, Pa	2,000	2.14
48.	John Mundell, Philadelphia	10,000	2.14
62.	Brown & Co., Philadelphia	4,000	2.14
70.	Benedict Hall & Co., New York	15,000	2.14
72.	Harmer & Co., Philadelphia	12,500	2.14*

The following is a statement of awards made on miscellaneous articles:

Wm. F. Scheible, Philadelphia, gaiters, at $9.

C. E. Towne, Bath, Me., drums, at $6.10.

Klemm & Bro., Philadelphia, drum snares, at 14½ cents.

D. B. Kelly, Philadelphia, ¾ white C. & W. flannel, at 54¾ cents.

John Tatum, agent, Philadelphia, ¾ white C. & W. flannel, at 58 cents.

Jos. F. Page, Philadelphia, ¾ white C. & W. flannel, at 62½ cents.

Horstman Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, ½-inch yellow silk lace, at 22 cents.

Henry Wilson, Philadelphia, No. 30 thread, at $1.62.

Henry Wilson, Philadelphia, No. 35 thread, at [illegible]

Wolgamuth & Raleigh, Philadelphia, No. 35 thread, at $1.49.

Wolgamuth & Raleigh, Philadelphia, No. 35 thread, at $1.66.

Wilson & Bradbury, Philadelphia, No. 30 thread (Stewart's), at $1.70.

Wilson & Bradbury, Philadelphia, No. 30 thread (Fields'), at $1.60.

Wilson & Bradbury, Philadelphia, No. 35 thread (Fields'), at $1.50.

Wilson & Bradbury, Philadelphia, No. 35 thread (Stewart's), at $1.90.

H. Grambo, Philadelphia, regimental general order books, at $2.15.

H. Grambo, Philadelphia, brigade and division endorsement and memorandum books, at $4.24.

H. Grambo, Philadelphia, order books, at $4.24.

H. Grambo, Philadelphia, letter books, at $4.24.

H. Grambo, Philadelphia, letters received, at $6.48.

Wm. F. Scheible, Philadelphia, bunting (40 yards to piece), at $9.75.

MEETING OF THE CHESS PLAYERS OF PHILADELPHIA.—A general meeting of the Chess Players of Philadelphia, was held a few nights since, at the New England rooms, southeast corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. The object of this meeting was to consider the code of laws recently adopted by the International Chess Congress held in London, and to take such action as might be deemed advisable, for the purpose of establishing a fixed standard of practice of the game of Chess in this country. That there should be as general an expression of opinion as possible on this subject was desirable. The committee to whom the preparation of this New Chess Code was committed consisted of Lord Cremorne, T. W. Barnes, A. Fonblanque, T. I. Hampton, W. Lewis, J. Lowenthal, G. W. Medley, A. Mongredien, F. L. Sious, H. Staunton, and M. Wyvill, Jr. The only changes presented in the New Chess Code are comprised in the following articles:

IV. COMMENCEMENT OF THE TURN.—If a player make the first move in a game when it is not his turn to do so, the game must be annulled, if the error has been noticed before both players have completed the fourth move. After four moves have been made the game must be played out as it stands.

X. CASTLING.—In castling the player shall move King and Rook simultaneously, or shall touch the King first. If he touch the Rook first, he must not quit it before having touched the King, or his opponent may claim the move of the Rook as a complete move. When the odds of either Rook or both Rooks are given, the player giving the odds shall be allowed to move his King as in castling, and as though the Rooks were on the board.

XII. PAWN TAKING IN PASSING.—Should a player be left with no other move than to take a Pawn in passing, he shall be bound to play that move.

XIII. QUEENING A PAWN.—When a Pawn has reached the eighth square the player has the option of selecting a piece, whether such piece has been previously lost or not, whose name and powers it shall then assume, or of deciding that it shall remain a Pawn to the end of the game.

XIV. ABANDONING THE GAME.—If a player abandon the game, discontinue his moves, voluntarily resign, wilfully upset the board, or refuse to abide by these laws, or to submit to the decision of the umpire, he must be considered to have lost the game.

XV. THE UMPIRE OR BYSTANDERS.—The umpire shall have authority to decide any question whatever that may arise in the course of a game, but must never interfere except when appealed to. He must always apply the laws as herein expressed, and neither assume the power of modifying them nor of deviating from them in particular cases, according to his judgment. When a question is submitted to the umpire or to bystanders, by both players, their decision shall be final and binding upon both players. The term bystander comprises any impartial player of eminence who can be appealed to, absent or present. The main objection against the thirteenth article is the provision that when the Pawn reaches the eighth square it is optional with the player to make it a Queen. As the rule now is this is made binding upon the player. It was thought that a change so trivial would be of no advantage to the game, and would lead to unnecessary confusion.

At the meeting at the New England rooms, W. G. Thomas, Esq., president of the Philadelphia Chess Club, was chosen president, Lewis Ellis, Esq., and Dr. Samuel Lewis, vice presidents, and William M. Adams, Esq., secretary. The president stated the object of the meeting, and produced a letter received from Professor Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania, giving the proceedings of the chess clubs in Germany and France. A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Elkin, Wells, Montgomery, Lewis, and Newman, was appointed to report resolutions. A recess taken for tea, when the committee unanimously reported a series of resolutions in opposition to the code, and recommended the chess clubs throughout the United States to take early action on the subject. After some discussion, these resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A CONCERT IN AID OF THE SOLDIERS.—On Monday evening Mr. Hartmann will give a concert at Musical Fund Hall, in aid of the society for sending home sick and discharged soldiers. A writer in the *Bulletin*, Mr. G. W. Curtis, who had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Hartmann, says:

"To eat your cake and have it too is a different thing in life. But to eat your cake and have more is a miracle. And it is just that miracle which the management of the concert for objects of utility connected with the soldiers have undertaken to perform on Monday evening, March 2d; for on that evening the audience will not only help the soldiers, but themselves. To hear Hartmann alone play the piano, or Mollenhauer the violin, gives a man the incalculable benefit of the finest art; but to hear them together, aided by the delightful contralto, Miss McCaffrey, in so admirably selected a programme as that for Monday's concert, secures every lover of music a pleasure not to be surpassed in the country. Mr. Mollenhauer, from his long residence in New York, is known in all musical circles, and Mr. Hartmann, who has more recently arrived in the country, needs but to be heard to be hailed as a master in his art. He is a young man, and a pupil of the new school. His playing is grand, forcible, broad, and of exquisite expression, yet entirely devoid of vagueness, ostentation, or sentimentality. When he plays he has the composer in mind, not the audience; and the composer could never be ashamed of his interpreter. Like Thalberg, Mr. Hartmann respects the genius of the piano and does not try to conjure from it effects of which it is not capable. But, unlike Thalberg, his playing is superbly colored with feeling. Yet it is a feeling which only those who really like the music can perceive, and is the stateliness and splendor of emotion in a polonaise of Chopin's, for instance, might be entirely inaccessible to those who weep over Ben Bolt, as Hartmann's interpretation of it might easily seem cold and hard to those who confound feeling with languor, and passion with sentimentality. A fresh, manly, earnest artist, full of the best school, bring every subtle strain of the music, he breathes it, he makes it his dashes it he fires it upon his hearers with irresistible vehemence and double force in delight.

"The influence of such an artist, simple, sincere, and elevated, upon the musical taste of the city, must be as pure as it is decided. On Monday evening, inspired by the occasion in which he has the heartiest interest, by the companionship of Mollenhauer, and by the presence of a sympathetic audience, Mr. Hartmann, unless the Muse wickedly deserts him, will play Chopin as Chopin has been seldom played, and in the *Campanella* show his easy superiority in that graceful and expressive musical trifling, which is so sure to please. To spend such an evening and to have it accounted to you for charity—is not that to eat your cake and have very much more!

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.—This commencement took place last evening, at the Musical Fund. The exercises consisted of music by the (so called) Germania orchestra, the conferring of degrees, and the valedictory by T. L. Buckingham, D. D. S. Rev. Dr. Bomberger made the opening prayer. The degrees were conferred by H. C. Carey, president of the board of trustees. The demonstrator's report shows the following:

OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

772 patients, for whom the following operations were performed:

Gold fillings	559
Tin "	526
Temporary fillings	194
Amalgam "	3
Treatment and filling of pulp cavities	115
Dispensal cases removed	11
Removal of salivary calculi	46
Pivot teeth inserted	5
Treatment of inflammation of the gums	3
Do. do. pituitary membrane of the antrum	1
Do. alveolar abscess	10
Do. irregularities	10
Do. partial necrosis	5
Extraction of supernumerary teeth	6
Do. teeth and roots	2,062
Total	3,386

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ninety-five patients, for whom the following operations were performed:

Whole sets of teeth	10
Full upper sets	4
" lower "	9
" upper and lower	1
" continuous gum sets	1
Partial upper sets	43
" lower "	7
Obturators	2
Whole number of teeth mounted	1,213

The next annual session of this Institution will commence on the first of November, 1863, and will continue until the first day of March next ensuing.

THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—This association has been recently organized. It has an approved Constitution, a president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, and treasurer. Those who have been entrusted with collecting money and goods have been duly elected by the association, and have their books properly attested by the treasurer. This is the first ladies' association, as far as we are aware of, formed for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the families resident amongst us, of our brave soldiers, who have fallen in defence of our country, and such as are yet in the field, or in the hospital. The present notice of the association is only intended to prepare the way in the public mind for the *Ladies' Fair*, voted to be held, and to commence March 23d, in the Commissioners' Hall, West Philadelphia; the use of which hall has been cheerfully granted by the City Commissioners. The ladies composing the association are happy to be able to present to the benevolent public the following sanctions of its organization and objects:

"The undersigned most cordially approves of the West Philadelphia Ladies' Association, and of their Constitution and object, and commends the laws for their proposed noble action in the matter in question. He also hopes that the Rev. Dr. West will accept the treasurer's office, and if he will from time to time submit his accounts to the undersigned, he will be most happy to inspect them, and attest their accuracy.

"W. R. MONTGOMERY,
"Brigadier General Commanding.

"Headquarters, Phila., Jan. 30, 1863."

"The project set forth within, of raising funds for the relief of the families of soldiers who have fallen in battle, &c., meets with my hearty approval.

"I. I. HAYES,
"Surgeon in charge U. S. Hospital, W. Phila.

"February 20, 1863."

Meantime, contributions of moneys and of goods for this fair are to be received at the Store, Union Building, 1224 Market street, and Thirty-eight Arch street, Thomas Hunter, Hestonville; Mrs. John Sweney, West Chester; Miss Caroline Harvey, 223 Race street, above Thirteenth; Mrs. J. A. Covell, at Rev. Dr. West's, 1602 Filbert street; J. Colton, 247 South Second street, or to the treasurer, Dr. West, just as it may suit the taste and convenience of the worthy donors.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Thomas S. Stewart, architect and builder, was badly burned a day or two since at his residence in this city. It seems from all that we can glean in regard to the accident, he was heating some fat over a hand fire; it ignited, and he picked up the blazing pan and carried it into the yard, fearing the house might take fire. Just as he stepped from the doorway he slipped on the ice, and the blazing fat was thrown into his face. He was absolutely injured in consequence; perhaps he will be disfigured for life. Mr. Stewart was the architect of several public buildings erected in Philadelphia, was widely known, and universally esteemed. His many friends will regret to hear of the sad and painful accident which has befallen him.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. A little boy, named Donnell O'Donnell, aged eight years, son of one of the nurses at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was run over by a car on the Thirteenth-street passenger railroad, near Fitzwater street. He was instantly killed. The body of the child was conveyed to the residence of the distracted parents, 1327 Kater street. The coroner held an inquest—verdict, accidental death. The little fellow had a small basket in his hand, and was going an errand for his mother, at the time he met with his death, as recorded. This is the second child in the family of Mr. O'Donnell killed by accident.

Michael McFadden, aged 40 years, a resident of Manayunk, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital at a late hour on Thursday night. His face was shockingly disfigured in consequence of the premature explosion of a blast at a quarry near Manayunk. The unfortunate man has a wife and three children depending upon him for support.

SALE OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.—Yesterday afternoon, United States Marshal Millward caused to be sold at public sale 15,000 friction cannon primers and 500,000 percussion caps, which were seized, about a year ago, as contraband. They were intended to be sent south, and were confiscated upon the proof furnished. Besides the captured primers, the sale included eleven cases of amputating instruments. The cannon-primers sold at six dollars and one percussion caps at fifty-eight cents per thousand. The amputating instruments sold at eleven dollars per case.

FATAL RESULT.—Henry McCloskey, who was run over at Second street and Germantown road, on Wednesday, died from the injuries received.

THE MERCEDITA AT CHESTER.—The United States gunboat Mercedita, Captain Steilwagen commanding, arrived at Chester last evening, on her way to this city for repairs. She is fourteen days from Port Royal, from which place she towed the British steamer Ossian, chartered as a French transport, which had broken down. The commander of the Ossian had made arrangements to have his craft towed North for repairs, and that duty Dupont assigned to the Mercedita. The passage home was very stormy, and the Mercedita was obliged by the severe storms which she met to cast anchor four times. She also put into Beaufort to repair her boiler and obtain coal. The damage which she received in her collision with the Confederate ram Palmetto State was severe. Seven planks and two timbers were stove in, making a hole five feet vertically, and three feet horizontally. A hundred-pound shell passed through the ship, killing Mr. Amee, and passing into the steam chamber it exploded, scalding and killing many, and shattering the vessel badly. The following is a list of the officers of the Mercedita:

Captain, Henry S. Stellwagen.
Lieutenant commanding, Trevett Abbot.
Acting masters, Charles B. Wilder, Frederick J. Gover, Charles H. Baldwin, and Thomas J. Dwyer
Acting assistant surgeon, Charles H. Mason.
Acting assistant paymaster, Thos. C. Stellwagen.
Captain's clerk, Jas. R. Sager.
Paymaster's clerk, Augustus Perrot.
Surgeon's steward, Geo. G. Bearse.
Acting first assistant engineer, Alex. Doig.
Acting second assistant engineer, John A. Munger.
Acting third assistant engineers, Simon Rockefellow, E. F. Martin.
Acting master's mates, Edward Rogers, Gus. A. Stelas.

LITERATURE FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Constant supplies of books and tracts are being sent to our army and navy by the Presbyterian Board of Publication. Within a few weeks large quantities have been sent to New Orleans, Memphis, Cairo, the Army of the Potomac, as well as to numerous hospitals, both in the East and the West. The following is an extract of a letter received a few days ago from an active colporteur of the Board, now laboring at Memphis, Tennessee:

"Much of my time here has been spent in the large Overton Hospital, which contains at this time *fifteen hundred patients*. There is no chaplain there, and scores of these men could tell me of weeks passed there without a single religious reading, or the sight of a religious teacher.

"When General Sherman's division left the city, *one thousand sick men* were unable to accompany their respective regiments, and were left behind, exclusive of those in the Overton Hospital. To them my attentions were next directed, and *every one of them was supplied with religious reading*. Many of them had not seen a religious tract or book for months, and my visits were very grateful to them, and was able to give them. The number of sick and wounded soldiers visited and supplied with religious reading during my stay has at least *twenty-five hundred*.

"Those in health were very attentive and grateful. Immediately after General Sherman's army marched into the interior, other troops began to arrive, and there are now in Memphis not less than twenty-five thousand soldiers. I have found so many chaplains anxious to obtain religious reading for their very heterogeneous regiments that I have not excluded every page is spoken for, and the last page of it will soon be distributed. The "Pocket-Book" and tracts, the soldiers' music and hymns, are cordially welcomed. Since coming here, and from this point, I have furnished religious reading to at least *twelve thousand men*, nine-tenths of whom were entirely destitute.

"Not the least encouraging feature in my work of late has been the unprejudiced testimony, borne by chaplains and others, as to the good results already witnessed from the distributions of our books and tracts among soldiers. A *few* report convenient—*all speak of increased* interest, attention, and attention to religion on the part of many of their men.

"More forcibly, during the last few days, than ever before, the important question has pressed itself upon my attention—*What kind of men are these soldiers to become, when they disbanded—they who have learned to kill men, but many women or children in all those loyal States, who had not a direct personal interest in this matter?*

"With scarce a ripple, and without a single stain upon its fair surface, civil society received into its bosom the disbanded army of Cromwell. That army was uncontaminated and uncontaminating. In precisely this condition would the Presbyterian Board of Publication return our army when this sad war is over.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.—This afternoon a special meeting of Councils will be held for the purpose of approving the sureties of the recently elected heads of departments. Last night the Finance Committee held a special meeting, and agreed to submit a report to Councils, recommending the sureties offered on Thursday afternoon. The object of this hasty action is to prevent the possibility of there being no heads of departments, as the recent election would not be valid unless the sureties are approved before the first of March.

PAYING SPECIE.—The Southwark Bank continued to pay specie yesterday for all the notes of that bank presented at the counter. On Monday last the amount of its notes in circulation was $32,785—an amount which is about equal to the Bank of Commerce, the largest circulation in the State of Pennsylvania, of North America, equal to over $346,000. By the redemption of its circulation, the Southwark will avoid the payment of a tax which is really unjust and hard to those who confound feeling with language, and passion with sentimentality. A fresh, manly, earnest artist, full of the best school, bring every subtle strain of the music, he breathes it, he makes it his dashes it he fires it upon his hearers with irresistible vehemence and double force in delight.

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Treatment and filling of pulp cavities	115
Dispensal cases removed	11
Removal of salivary calculi	46
Pivot teeth inserted	5
Treatment of inflammation of the gums	3
Do. do. pituitary membrane of the antrum	1
Do. alveolar abscess	10
Do. irregularities	10
Do. partial necrosis	5
Extraction of supernumerary teeth	6
Do. teeth and roots	2,062
Total	3,386

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ninety-five patients, for whom the following operations were performed:

Whole sets of teeth	10
Full upper sets	4
" lower "	9
" upper and lower	1
" continuous gum sets	1
Partial upper sets	43
" lower "	7
Obturators	2
Whole number of teeth mounted	1,213

The next annual session of this Institution will commence on the first of November, 1863, and will continue until the first day of March next ensuing.

THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—This association has been recently organized. It has an approved Constitution, a president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, and treasurer. Those who have been entrusted with collecting money and goods have been duly elected by the association, and have their books properly attested by the treasurer. This is the first ladies' association, as far as we are aware of, formed for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the families resident amongst us, of our brave soldiers, who have fallen in defence of our country, and such as are yet in the field, or in the hospital. The present notice of the association is only intended to prepare the way in the public mind for the *Ladies' Fair*, voted to be held, and to commence March 23d, in the Commissioners' Hall, West Philadelphia; the use of which hall has been cheerfully granted by the City Commissioners. The ladies composing the association are happy to be able to present to the benevolent public the following sanctions of its organization and objects:

"The undersigned most cordially approves of the West Philadelphia Ladies' Association, and of their Constitution and object, and commends the laws for their proposed noble action in the matter in question. He also hopes that the Rev. Dr. West will accept the treasurer's office, and if he will from time to time submit his accounts to the undersigned, he will be most happy to inspect them, and attest their accuracy.

"W. R. MONTGOMERY,
"Brigadier General Commanding.

"Headquarters, Phila., Jan. 30, 1863."

"The project set forth within, of raising funds for the relief of the families of soldiers who have fallen in battle, &c., meets with my hearty approval.

"I. I. HAYES,
"Surgeon in charge U. S. Hospital, W. Phila.

"February 20, 1863."

Meantime, contributions of moneys and of goods for this fair are to be received at the Store, Union Building, 1224 Market street, and Thirty-eight Arch street, Thomas Hunter, Hestonville; Mrs. John Sweney, West Chester; Miss Caroline Harvey, 223 Race street, above Thirteenth; Mrs. J. A. Covell, at Rev. Dr. West's, 1602 Filbert street; J. Colton, 247 South Second street, or to the treasurer, Dr. West, just as it may suit the taste and convenience of the worthy donors.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Thomas S. Stewart, architect and builder, was badly burned a day or two since at his residence in this city. It seems from all that we can glean in regard to the accident, he was heating some fat over a hand fire; it ignited, and he picked up the blazing pan and carried it into the yard, fearing the house might take fire. Just as he stepped from the doorway he slipped on the ice, and the blazing fat was thrown into his face. He was absolutely injured in consequence; perhaps he will be disfigured for life. Mr. Stewart was the architect of several public buildings erected in Philadelphia, was widely known, and universally esteemed. His many friends will regret to hear of the sad and painful accident which has befallen him.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. A little boy, named Donnell O'Donnell, aged eight years, son of one of the nurses at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was run over by a car on the Thirteenth-street passenger railroad, near Fitzwater street. He was instantly killed. The body of the child was conveyed to the residence of the distracted parents, 1327 Kater street. The coroner held an inquest—verdict, accidental death. The little fellow had a small basket in his hand, and was going an errand for his mother, at the time he met with his death, as recorded. This is the second child in the family of Mr. O'Donnell killed by accident.

Michael McFadden, aged 40 years, a resident of Manayunk, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital at a late hour on Thursday night. His face was shockingly disfigured in consequence of the premature explosion of a blast at a quarry near Manayunk. The unfortunate man has a wife and three children depending upon him for support.

SALE OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.—Yesterday afternoon, United States Marshal Millward caused to be sold at public sale 15,000 friction cannon primers and 500,000 percussion caps, which were seized, about a year ago, as contraband. They were intended to be sent south, and were confiscated upon the proof furnished. Besides the captured primers, the sale included eleven cases of amputating instruments. The cannon-primers sold at six dollars and one percussion caps at fifty-eight cents per thousand. The amputating instruments sold at eleven dollars per case.

FATAL RESULT.—Henry McCloskey, who was run over at Second street and Germantown road, on Wednesday, died from the injuries received.

MEDICAL.

DEAFNESS.

CATARRH.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

DR. LIGHTHILL, 34 St. Mark's place (Eighth st.), New York, can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted), from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency, or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given, or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of consultation must contain five dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

DR. LIGHTHILL'S recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness, Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price, $1.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D., PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, January 17, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Sir:* Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember almost as long as I can hear; and having been much improved in hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

[FROM REV. P. R. RUSSELL, LYNN, MASS.]

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of various kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, MASS., Feb. 1, 1862.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
NEW YORK, January 7, 1862.

I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention in Dr. Lighthill, who has relieved me from a troublesome affliction, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information at my address as above. ROBERT CLIVE, Book-keeper.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL. D.,
Editor N. Y. *Teacher*.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

740 WATER STREET, NEW YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, 173 Second street.

Respectfully yours,
WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's Place, who in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East Twenty-third st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New York, April 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved